TLE REQUIRES CAREFUL MANAGEMENT.

By C. H. Eckles, Dairy Department the College of Agriculture, University of Missouri.

The well-managed herd of dairy cattle pays profits on management-big

Reports received by the college of agriculture of the University of Missouri from farmers of the state show that the pest-managed herds of cown produce from two to three times as much milk during the year as does the average cow. On the well-man-aged farm the cows produce as much milk in winter as they do in summer. On many farms, however, the cows almost cease to produce milk in winter. These large variations in results are mostly due to the more careful feeding which the better-managed herds receive. The well-managed herd not only produces more milk in the summer, but also produces a larger quantity in winter, when the price is

The farmer who gets poor results usually feeds timothy bay, corn fodder and corn, and often not even a sufficient amount of these. With a ration of this kind it is impossible for a cow to produce more than six quarts of milk a day for any length of time even if fed liberally. Such a ration does not contain the proper elements for making more than this amount of

The man who gets good results with cows feeds corn silage with clover, alfalfa or cowpea hay. He takes care that the cows have plenty of this roughage, and if he has some corn fodder he feeds some of that also, When hay of the kinds mentioned arc used, a considerable part of the grain ration can be ordinary ground corn. For a cow producing a medium quantity of milk, corn sliage, alfalfa hay and corn make a fairly good ration, For an animal which is producing a large quantity of milk, other grain, in

addition to corn, will be necessary.

At present prices, bran is too high to feed in more than small quantities. to have the seedbed well-compacted The cheapest feeds this year are corn and cottonseed meal. When corn silage and clover or cowpea hay are on hand, probably the best grain mixture is four parts corn meal and one subsequent disking and harrowing and part cottonseed meal. This grain should be fed at the rate of one pound to three pounds of milk produced,

. In some parts of the state corn is more expensive than wheat. The two have about the same feeding value, pound for pound, and if wheat is the cheaper it can be substituted for corn. The farmer who has no clover, alfalfa or cowpea hay should feed some cottonseed meal, as this is the cheapest way to supply the protein. With a ration of corn fodder, timothy hay, corn and two or three pounds of cottonseed meal a day, it is possible to produce as high as from 20 to 25 pounds of milk a day when fed to a good cow. Without the cottonseed meal the same cow would produce only about 10 or

12 pounds. Below is given a list of rations made up to meet the conditions on the average Missouri farm. The quantity given is the amount which the animal will require each day. It is is well to weigh the grain often enough so that the feeder may know how much is actually being given and milk produced.

14	ing 2	ing 3
The Feed.	Pounds.	
Clover hay	15	15
Corn meal or chop	8 6	8
Cottonseed meal	1	114
Corn silage	35	35
Chopped wheat or	corn 5	. 7
Cottonseed meal .	1%	2
Timothy hay	15	15
Corn and cob mea	d 6	8
Cottonseed meal	2	8
Corn stover	15	15
Corn chops or me	al 6	8
Cottonnood most	0	91/

Cottonseed meal 2 If farmers will co-operate in fighting bugs in summer few will succeed reaching corn or other crops Where careful summer work is not done, swarms of bugs will collect during the fall in meadows and pastures, in bunch grass and other grasses. All such harboring places should be burned over in early winter. The burning does away with the swarms which fly to wheat in the spring.

Farmers must co-operate in fighting the chinch bug pest. The pest migrates on wing in the fall and in the spring, so that farms completely freed from it in the fall will be overrun the following spring. The college of agriculture of the University of Missouri will supply information concerning the chinch bug.

To Clean a Sponge.

For sponges that have become allmy it is found by treating them in the following manner makes them as good as new: Get a basin, fill it with boiling water and a little washing soda, then put the sponge into this and leave it for several hours. When this is finished rinse in plain hot water, afterward rinsing in cold. Leave the sponge in the cold water until you are ready to use it again.

A couple of pickpockets had been following a rich-looking man for some minutes, when they saw him enter a lawyer's office. "What shall we do now?" asked one. "Wait for the lawthe swag and the other fellow the empty pockets."

Why the Third Place? Mrs. Duff (to new maid)-"But. Mary, there are only two in the family, Mr. Duff and myself. Why have you set places for three?" The New Maid-"Sure, ma'am, it was the cook that told me you had a planer player in the house."-Harper's Weekly.

GOOD RESULTS WITH DAIRY CAT- FORMERLY CONSIDERED A PEST, IT IS NOW MUCH CULTIVATED.

> By C. B. Hutchinson, Professor of Agronomy, College of Agricul-ture, University of Missouri.

The sweet clovers are among the oldest known plants, but it has been comparatively recent only within years that they have come into any great prominence as cultivated crops. A great deal of interest is being man-:fested in this crop by Missouri farmers, and, while some still consider it a pest, others are apparently obtaining good results with it.

The two most important species arwhite sweet clover, frequently re- streets are still thronged with people. ferred to simply as sweet clover or as Bokhara clover, and yellow sweet clover. Both species are biennial, producing tall, erect, branching plants with coarse, woody stems when mature, and rather sparsely supplied with leaves. The white-blossome! species is the larger and more vigorous growing of the two, making a growth of from five to twelve feet during the second year, while the ye'low-blossomed kind is more decumbent and spreading, reaching a height of three to five feet. The white-blossomed kind is usually preferred both for hay and green manuring.

Sweet clover grows in all parts of the United States and on soils of various kinds. In Missouri it grows wild in waste places and apparently is not able to compete with other plants under favorable conditions, as it does not spread into fields or pastures. It may be sown on most any kind of soil, but since it grows so well on thin lands it is most commonly sown there, the better lands being retained for other crops.

The fact that sweet clover grows so well in heavy clay soils along the roudsides indicates that it should be seeded on a well-compacted seedbed, and this is borne out by the experience of those who have grown it. It may be sown in the spring, either alone or with a nurse crop, much like red clover, or in late summer or early fall like alfalfa. Care should be taken and to avoid seeding on freshly plowed land. If sown in the fall, the land should be plowed early in July and worked down in good shape by seeded the latter part of August.

Both hulled and unhulled seed are on the market. It usually requires 20 to 25 pounds of hulled seed and at least five pounds more of unbulled seed an acre. A less amount of seed of the town. It is tastefully laid out would be sufficient were it not for with flower beds and decorated by the fact that often one-half of the statues of many famous Belgians. seed, or more, has such hard seed coats that it does not germinate the first season, and hence is practically church, the Cathedral of St. Gudule. It useless. Two crops of hay, or a hay and a seed crop, may usually be ob- Dame in Paris. It is an imposing and

tained the second season. The chief value of sweet clover for Missouri conditions is as a green ma- dle ages. nuring crop. Being a legume, it has its roots. Since it makes such a heavy growth and does well on thin lands, it makes a good crop to turn under to

improve the soil. The value of sweet clover as a pas not supposed that the roughage will ture or hay crop is much disputed, be weighed. It represents the amount | Some farmers regard it as practically the average cow will eat up clean. It worthless and consider it a weed, while others have had good success with feeding it. Its foliage has a bitter taste, due to the cumarin it conto feed it according to the amount of tains. Its stems have a tendency to become woody as they mature. If not allowed to become too rank before Amount Amount pasturing, or if cut for hay before the for cow for cow first bloom buds appear these two objectionable factors may be eliminated to a considerable extent, and very good feed obtained from sweet clover. It has been found, too, that live stock will learn to eat it.

Since it is a biennial, sweet clover may take the place of red clover in the rotation on those lands where the latter does not thrive well, but on the hest lands it cannot compete with either red clover or alfalfa for hay.

The fact that the bacteria on its roots are capable of inoculating alhas led to the idea that it is a valuable crop to occupy the land im- The Hotel de Ville, which occupies inoculation for it as well as for alfalfa. It has been found necessary to inoculate the soil on the experiment souri, Columbia, for sweet clover, and even with this precaution consider able difficulty has been experienced in getting a stand. It is evident, then. that it is frequently more difficult to obtain a good stand than one might expect from a general survey of the habits and characteristics of the

Putting It Clearly. "Rastus, what's a alibi?" provin' dat voh was at a prayer meetin' whar yoh wasn't, in order to show dat yoh wasn't at de crap game whar yoh was."-Life.

What's the Answer? What gives us our sense of loathing for the garden toad, demurely useful little neighbor that he has proved himself, while his second cousin, the frog. who seems to do nothing but play the dandy and the braggart, is uniformly treated as a good fellow? If the toad gulped and croaked all night long, and made his home in slimy pools instead of in the melon patch, would they reverse their present order in our es teem?-Atlantic,

When the horns of the moon are clearly discernible by the naked eve it means that there is nothing in the atmosphere to obscure them. An atyer," replied the other. "He'll have mosphere as clear as this generally indicates that it has been swept by the winds in the upper ether, and these winds will probably reach the earth before long.

> A man will let you marry his daughter when he doesn't know your middle name. But if you give his don a bone he'll examine it carefully to make sure there is no poison on it,-Cincinnati Enquirer.

FEEDING COWS IN WINTER SWEET CLOVER AS A CROP BRUSSELS VERY GAY THOUSANDS OF

Belgium's Capital Is Called the Western Canada's Homestead "Little Paris."

Writer Declares Name is Well Deserved, for Like French City, It le Very Beautiful and Full of Life.

Paris.-They call Brussels the "Little Paris." It well deserves its name, for like Paris it is very beautiful and very gay. Indeed the people here never seem to go to bed at all, for at one and two o'clock in the morning the

Men and women were standing on the curb even at that late hour selling papers that were covered with numbers. They were crying out their wares in Flemish and the papers were going very fast. We found out afterwards that these papers were lottery tickets and a fine automobile was to be the prize for the lucky one.

At our hotel the music played all night long, and we could hear the shuffling of the dancers, the clicking of the glasses and the laughter of the women. When we got up next morning at six o'clock to make a train for Cologne we found that 'many of the guests had not yet left.

The dining room was about half full of men and women-who lookedwell, rather tired, but vivacious still, and they were having just one more little drink-yes, yes-before they went home.

Brussels is divided into two parts an upper and a lower section. The latter is the old part of the city and the commercial center, where are all the big shops and theaters. In the upper part is the royal palace, the fine residences and the government build-

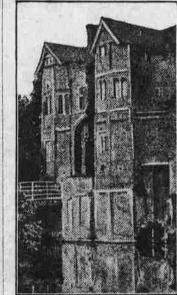
On the hill which divides these two sections is built the largest building in Europe, the Palais de Justice. Its position at the top of a hill only goes to emphasize its bigness, but the proportions are perfect. It reminds one a little of the St. Peter's at Rome, only it seems much larger. The inside is just as colossal as the outside, having gigantic stairways and great columns.

The royal palace is another immense building, being one of the finest in Europe. It was built by King Leopold, who was a much more popular monarch than the present king.

The splendid thoroughfare, Avenue Louise is also located in the new part

part of the town stands a wonderful has two towers in front, like Notre splendid monument of the religious art which constituted the glory of the mid-

In the old part of the city is one of the power of gathering nitrogen out the most famous squares in Europeof the air and storing it in the soil by Grand Place-on which every house means of the bacteria which live upon and stone has a history of its own



Old Brussels Architecture.

mediately before seeding alfalfa. This one side of the square, is one of the may be done, but usually lands that most magnificent edifices in the world. have never grown sweet clover need It is very much ornamented with statues and pillars. On the top is a gigantic "St. Michael overcoming the Devil," which acts as a weather vane station field at the University of Mis- and seems to soar over the city which he protects.

DOG SPENT 19 DAYS IN WELL

Canine's Frantic Yelps Finally Attracted the Attention of a Kansas Farmer.

Wichita, Kan .-- For 19 days and nights neighbors of H. D. Wait, a farmer near Towanada, Kan., heard yelps and barking which some believed due to prairie wolves or coyotes, while some ventured that they came from a second hound of the Baskervilles. While passing through an abandoned lot Mr. Wait located the sounds at the bottom of a dry well. His Scotch collie had fallen into the well 19 days before and was just able to make himself heard. Wait drew him out and is feeding him back to life, his ribs being the most prominent part of him.

CONSCIENCES HIT 3 PEOPLE Freasury at Washington Gete Six Dol-

lars and Four Stamps for Ite Odd Fund.

Washington.-In the number of contributors, even if not in the volume of additions, to the "conscience fund" of the government, a field day was recently had. Three victims of the 'wee ama' voice" sent in their returns to the trade.

From the wealth of New York ame five dollars and four two-cent stamps. From Portsmouth, N. H., one dollar was sent by a person who is making himself right with the goverament on the installment plan. He alrendy has made several small con-

AVAILABLE HOMESTEADS

Area Being Increased.

The great rush for homesteads whenever a reservation is opened by the U. S. government reveals the fact that there is a great desire on the part of the American people to get land. The fact that tens of thousands are on hand at every opening, and only a few hundred homesteads are available shows that the available agricultural lands which are in the gift of the government are rapidly diminishing. In addition to this agricultural lands that are of proved value have advanced in price to such an extent that it becomes a serious question to the man with moderate means who intends to go into farming, where he shall go. Fortunately there is yet to be had in Western Canada, either in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta, thousands of free homesteads of 160 acres each, which may be had, by the simple process of filing, paying a ten dollar entrance fee, and living on it for six months each year for three years. There is no necessity to make a long, tedious and expensive journey, only to find you have one chance in fifty of getting what you want. Although this homesteading has been going on in Canada for a number of vears, and hundreds of thousands, of them have been taken by hundreds of thousands of Americans, there re mains sufficient to last for some time, and of as good land as any that has vet been taken up. In fact, in the opinion of very many, those that are left are of the best. They comprise lands that give the opportunity to indulge in the growing of grain, whether it be wheat, oats, barley or flax, but in addition these lands are admirably adapted for mixed farming, a class of farming that is certain to give better returns than that of all graingrowing. Cattle thrive and fatten on the nutritious grasses; dairying can be carried on successfully; timber for building is within reach, and water is easy to get. These lands are located in the park districts of any of the three provinces; groves of trees intersperse the landscape and give it a beauty that can only be attained in the more open prairie sections by the planting of trees. Tree culture by the way is being carried on to a great extent. Besides these free grant lands there are lands which may be had by purchasing from railways and private companies and individuals. These lands have not increased in price as their productive qualities and their location might have warranted, and may still be had at reasonably low prices Part way down the hill to the old and on easy terms. The crop in Western Canada in 1913 was one of the best of the number of good crops that that country has raised. Wheat has been reported with yields of from 30 to 45 bushels per acre, and other grain with like heavy yields.-Advertise-

COULDN'T CORNER THE QUACK

Very Evident He Was Used to Getting Into and Squirming Out of Exceedingly Tight Places.

he frequently sucked the point of the lead pencil with which he was writing, was told that he was suffering graph went on to say: from "plumbism," and given some pills. The next day he returned to the "quack" and said:

"You told me I had 'plumbism." which is lead poisoning and I now find there is no lead in lead pencils, only graphite of plumbago."

"Oh," replied the "quack," airlly, "did I say plumbism is the cause of your lumbism? I meant to have said plumbago is the cause of your lum-"Oh." said the man, "but anyhow,

your pills are only bread." "Of course," replied the "quack. "Don't you know that break is the oldest and finest thing to remove pencil marks with?"

Too Long to Wait. At the American Electric Rallway association's convention in Atlantic City John Morse Rogers, the Omaha statistician, said:

"It is too early yet for the threecent fare. The trolley roads stand toward the three-cent fare as old Gobsa Golde stood toward the beautiful typewriter girl.

"It wasn't Gobsa Golde's age that pleased. But he did so. lost him the beautiful girl's hand. Gobsa swore he would love and cherish her till death, but she shook her head. She didn't tell him he was too old, though. No, indeed. She told him he was too young!"

They stop the tickle—Dean's Mentholated Cough Drops stop coughs by stopping the cause—5c at Drug Stores.

Rising in His Profession. How is your son getting alongmean the musical one, who went to New York city to seek his fortune?" asked the village parson at Hohokus of one of his parishioners, a widowed mother of a family of boys.

"Fine, sir, thank you," replied the d dame. "I had a postal card from old dame. him sayin' as how he is conductin' now. "Indeed, that is excellent news, And

what band is he conducting?" "He didn't say, sir, except that it's on the Belt line, somewhere around the river front.".

Ers. Winslow's Southing Syrup for Childr teething, softens the gums, reduces inflamn tion, silays pain, cures wind colle, 25c a bottle.

Adage Revised. Ethel-So Dolly and Jack are in Mabel-Yes; two souls without a single thought.—Chicago News.

The horse succumbs to an intensely cold temperature sooner than any

Hunting and Fishing On the Gulf Coast of Texas

WITH hunting bag or creel there is no need of passing a single idle hour along the Texas Coast. The lordly tarpon offers more excitement than the northern muscallonge; there are bass, sea trout, mackerel and dozens of other gamey fish. In season ducks and geese flock to the waters of the Gulf literally by "the million."

The way to go is via MKT

For the man who wants to get really close to nature, there's a stretch of hundreds of miles of guif coast with bays, inlets and coves where he may pitch his tent in quietude and have all the fishing or, in the hunting season, all the shootor, in the hunting season, ing he desires. For fares, berths or any travel in-formation, write

W. S. ST. GEORGE General Passenger Agent M. K. & T. Lines, B15 Railway Exchange Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.

Sir Robert Ball.

the age of seventy-three science loses

one of those rare interpreters who

bring her wonders within the compre-

hension of the multitude. Like the

late Lord Avebury (Sir John Lub-

bock), Sir Robert Ball had a faculty

for simple writing which he employ

ed in the production of such works

as "The Story of the Heavens," "Star-

land," "In Starry Realms," and "In

the High Heavens." These books prob-

ably did more than any other of the

kind to stimulate the study of astron-

omy and make it popular. The people

of this generation owe a large debt

try, where he received substantial rec-

BLACKHEADS

common cause of pimples, blackheads,

Small Boy's Performance

tions of the skin.

beloved little nephew.

like his baccy?"

In the death of Sir Robert Ball at

COMBINED TO DO NOTHING

outhern Statesman Tells Good Story of Two Darkies Who Met at Henhouse Door.

A southern representative who lives in a small village says that one night not long ago, hearing a noise somewhere in the neighborhood of his henhouse he arose and, under cover of a board fence, crept to the place. He could presently make out a dark form, apparently trying to force the henhouse door. Just then another dusky shape rounded the corner and there was consternation.

to Sir Robert Ball. The debt was "Who dat?" one demanded in freely acknowledged in his own counfrightened voice. "Me. Who dat?" was the trembling

"Me. What yo' doin' hangin' roun Tom's hen'ouse dis time ob night?" "Nuffin'. Nuffin' 'tall. Whut yo' do-

"Nuffin'. Ah ain't doin' nuffin', neider."

"Well, den, le's do hit togedder?" was the compromising suggestion. 'And I have always been sorry that felt called upon to interfere in so interesting a thing as 'doin' nuffin' togedder," the representative concluded with a smile.

SEEMED LIKE A REFLECTION

Under the Circumstances Doctor Needed Strong Sense of Humor to Avert a Brainstorm.

A certain doctor, who is, on his own frank admission, "the ugliest man in ment is best on rising and retiring. four counties," has a keen sense of At other times use Cuticura Soap humor which enables him to enjoy many real and unconscious reflections upon his facial deficiencies.

Once, after he had arrived too late A correspondent of the Lancet tells to succor a poor woman who had been redness and roughness, yellow, oily of a man who, when he went to a killed in a factory, the local newspa-'quack" and complained of a sharp per published an ambiguous account pain in the loins after sitting on damp of the case, which the doctor, with

Having first described how the wom- free, with 32-p. Skin Book. Address postan had come by her injuries, the para-"Strong hopes were entertained of

saving her life until Doctor P- arrived; but these hopes unfortunately proved ill-founded, for the moment the doctor showed his face within the door the poor woman fell back with a gasp and expired."

Fred Poor of the supply department of the postoffice has been commuting this winter between here and a town just north of Lawrence. One day, wearied from a late business engage ment the night before, he fell asleep in the seat and was in sound slumber when the train passed the bridge in sight of the falls at Lawrence. An enthusiastic fellow passenger, going over the road for the first time, was so interested at the sight of the splashing water that he thought it a pity the young man should be deprived of he opportunity to witness the scene. And so he awakened Poor out of sound sleep that he might behold it. Considering that he had seen the falls twice daily for months, it required a rare summoning of amiability to look

His Sensible Attitude. "Is you' comin' to pra'r meetin' tonight, Brud' Dinger?" inquired old

Parson Gagster. "Well-uh, no, sah! I reggin not," was the reply. "To tell de troof, pahson, I's aimin' to go to de minstrel showdone got a comperment'ry ticket." "Brud' Dinger, dar won't be no min-

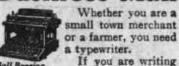
strel shows in heaven." "Den, if dat's de case, sah, I'm sho gwine tonight, whilst muh ticket's good!"-Judge.

Busy. "Gimme that watch!" demanded the crook.

"I would, old fellow," replied the victim, "but really I can't spare the

ly girl and yet I married you."

The Typewriter for the Rural **Business Man**



If you are writing Ball Bearing your letters and bills by hand, you are not getting full efficiency.

It doesn't require an expert operator to run the L. C. Smith & Bros. typewriter. It is simple, compact, complete, durable.

Send in the attached coupon and we will give especial attention to your typewriter needs.

L. C. Smith & Bros. Typewriter Co., Syracuse, N.Y. Please send me your free book about typewriters.

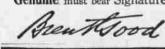


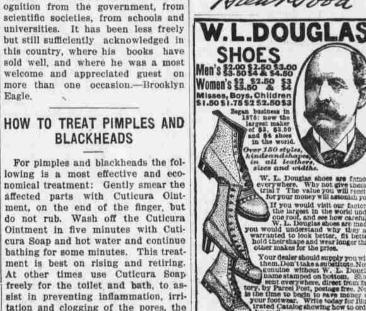
free. Ben Wilson, R. 8, Winfield, Kapsus.

Constipation Vanishes Forever Prompt Relief-Permanent Cure

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS never fail. Purely vegeta-ble — act surely CARTERS but gently on the liver. dinner disindigestion

SMALL PILL, SMALL DOSE, SMALL PRICE, Genuine must bear Signature





mothy and other unwholesome condi-35 BUSHELS PER ACRE Cuticura Soap and Ointment sold throughout the world. Sample of each was the yield of WHEAT card "Cuticura, Dept. L, Boston."-Adv. on many farms in We ern Canada in 19 some yields being a ported as high as 10 bushels per acre. A high as 100 bushels were recorded it some districts fo oats 50 bushels for bushels for oats 50 bushels for A pair of engaged lovers had spent some time on the moonlit veranda. some districts for oats, 50 bushels for barley and from 10 to 20 bushels for flax. Presently the young lady bade her visitor goodby, and, on her way up to hed, stepped into the nursery to kiss her bushels for flax. J. Keys arrived in the country 5 years ago from Denmark with very little means. He homesteaded, worked hard, is now the owner of 320 acres of land, in 1913 had a crop of 200 acres, which will realize him about \$4,000. His wheat weighted 68 lbs. to the bushel and averaged over 35 bushels to the acro. Thousands jof similar in-"Auntle," inquired the sleepy but devoted urchin, his arms around her, "why don't you make Mr. Dick smell like your perfume, 'stead o' smelling Thousands of similar in-stances might be related of the homesteaders in Manitoba, Sas-katchewan and Alberta. CASTORIA, a safe and sure remedy for infants and children, and see that it The crop of 1913 was an abur ant one everywhere in Wester Bears the Signature of Chart Fletchers. In Use For Over 30 Years. Ask for descriptive literature and Children Cry for Fletcher's Castoria Superintendent of Immigration, Ottawa, Canada, or G. A. COOK, 125 W, 5th St., Kansas City, Ro., and C.J. Broughton, 412 H.J. a T. Hidg, Chicago, Ill. Canadian Government Agent

could tell you better." W. N. U., ST. LOUIS, NO. 51-1913. Whenever You Need a General Tonio Take Grove's

The Old Standard

"Hubbie, dear, do you love

"If you'd only be still, my dear, I

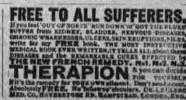
Grove's Tasteless chill Tonic

Is Equally Valuable as a General Strengthening Tonic, Because it Acts on the Liver, Drives Out Malaria, Enriches the Blood and Builds Up the Whole System.

You know what you are taking when you take Grove's Tasteless chill Tonic, as the formula is printed on every label, showing that it contains the well-known tonic properties of QUININE and IBON. It has no equal for Malaria, Chills and Fever, Weakness, General Debility and Loss of Appetite. Gives life and vigor to Nursing Mothers and Pale, Sickly Children. A True Tonic and Sure Appetize For grown people and children. Guaranteed by your Druggist. We mean it. 50a.

Evidence "Do you believe opposites attract?" "Well, everybody said I was a love





If Yours is fluttering or weak, use RENOVINE." Made by Van Vicet-Mansfield Drug Co., Memphie, Tenn. Price \$1.00